

## 22.1B. GENERAL RULE.

*Form of Name*

1) *Surname alone—single author.* For a person known primarily as an author, if the chief source of information shows this person as the single author and shows his/her surname without other names, search briefly to see if there are other publications that are his/her works. If the search is successful, use the form found most frequently. Otherwise, use the surname without other names as the heading. Change the heading if subsequently received items show other names with the surname in the chief source of information. *N.B.* See LCRI 22.5C4 for a different treatment of authors writing in Portuguese.

2) *Surname alone—multiple authors.* For persons known primarily as authors, if the chief source of information shows more than one person as author and shows each surname without other names, add the forenames provided they can be found in the item being cataloged. Otherwise, follow the preceding instructions for single authors represented by surnames alone.

3) *Phrase or other appellation.* For persons (either authors or others) known by only a phrase or other appellation that does not contain a real name (cf. 22.11), use the form found in English-language reference sources if the phrase, etc., was not used by the person but was assigned to him/her by scholars later.

4) *Abbreviated name.* If the name selected for the heading for a person known primarily as an author contains a name represented by an abbreviation rather than by an initial, use the abbreviated form in the heading. (If the full form of the name for the particular person is available at the time the heading is established, add it within parentheses, cf. 22.18.)

*name:* Wm. Brownridge

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Brownridge, Wm. \$q (William)  
400 1# \$a Brownridge, William

*name:* Manuel Fdez.-Rivera García

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Fdez.-Rivera García, Manuel \$q  
(Fernández-Rivera García)  
400 1# \$a Fernández-Rivera García, Manuel

*name:* Sa. Freeman

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Freeman, Sa. \$q (Samuel)  
400 1# \$a Freeman, Samuel

*name:* Th. Ziehen

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Ziehen, Th. \$q (Theodor)  
400 1# \$a Ziehen, Theodor

*name:* Th. de Waal

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Waal, Th. de

*name:* Mohd. Taib Osman

*heading:* 100 0# \$a Mohd. Taib Osman

### **Form of Name and Sources**

#### *1) Authors*

a) The rule does not limit the consideration of chief source of information to publications issued during the person's lifetime; this is deliberate: consider also posthumous publications.

b) For authors before 1801, when chief sources of information show one form of name and another form is used in modern reference sources in the person's language, prefer the latter.

c) For purposes of the distinction between persons known as authors and others, treat music composers as authors and determine the name from the form found in the chief sources of information in publications of the printed music. If no form in these chief sources of information is in the composer's language, determine the name from reference sources of the composer's country of residence or activity. If the name is not listed there, use the form found in the chief sources of information.

#### *2) Others*

a) Treat persons involved in the graphic aspects of cartographic materials (cartographers, engravers, etc.) as working in a nonverbal context and so as non-authors.

b) For artists, etc., and for people who appear primarily as subjects rather than as authors, note that the "reference sources" mentioned in footnote 1 must be issued in the person's language or in the language of his/her country of residence or activity.

c) When using reference sources for some persons who are found both in the usual reference tools (encyclopedias, etc.) and in other sources such as works about the person, two different forms may be seen, each consistently appearing in one of the two types of sources. In that case, use judgment and pick the form that is most likely to be the one sought by library users.

d) If the only reference source is the item being cataloged, generally use the fullest form found anywhere in the item whenever the name varies in fullness. If the item gives both a nickname and a real name, generally use the real name. When a less full form or a nickname is clearly the one by which the person is best known, however, use this less full form or the nickname in the heading.

## Punctuation/Spacing Conventions in Personal Name Heading Access Points in Name Authority and Bibliographic Records

These guidelines appear also in LCRI 1.0C.

### 1) *Initials/letters*

#### a) *Name portion of heading*

*Periods.* If the name of a person consists of or contains initials, input a period after an initial if it is certain that the letter is an initial. In case of doubt, do not input a period.

```
100 1# $a Eliot, T. S.
100 0# $a H. D.
```

If the name consists of separate letters that are presumed not to be initials, omit or include periods according to the predominant usage of the person.

```
100 0# $a X Y Z
```

*Spaces.* If the name contains two or more forenames represented by initials, consists entirely of initials, or consists entirely of separate letters that are not initials, input a single space between the initials/letters in all cases.

```
100 1# $a Eliot, T. S.
100 0# $a H. D.
100 0# $a X Y Z
```

#### b) *"Additions" to name headings*

*Periods.* With initials, include periods unless the author's predominant usage makes it clear that the author omits them.

*Spaces.* Do not leave spaces between single initials/letters.

```
100 1# $a Brown, G. B., $c F.I.P.S.
```

Treat an abbreviation consisting of more than a single letter as if it were a distinct word, separating it with a space from preceding and succeeding words or initials/letters.

```
100 1# $a Brown, G. B., $c Ph. D.
```

2) *Names with portions abbreviated or missing.* If a part of a name is abbreviated (two or more letters present as opposed to a single letter used as an initial) or if a forename is missing from

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a name entered under surname, do not leave open space after the abbreviation or missing forename. Instead, insert, as appropriate,

a period;

100 1# \$a Tissot.

*(Add period at end in bibliographic record, but not in authority record)*

100 1# \$a Corpeleijn, W. F. Th.

100 1# \$a Junager, Sv.-Aa.

*(The hyphen reflects the usage of the language of the name)*

a period and one space;

100 1# \$a Enschedé, Ch. J.

a period and a comma.

100 1# \$a Jones, Th., \$d 1910-

100 1# \$a Calles Ll., Alfonso

100 1# \$a Dahlan Aman, Mohd., \$c Haji

*(For these names, add period at end in bibliographic record, but not in authority record)*

3) *Surnames alone including prefixes/particles.* If a name heading consisting entirely of one or more surnames also contains a separately written prefix/particle, see instructions in LCRI 22.5D.

4) *Bibliographic description.* Note that the spacing and punctuation conventions applied to personal names used in access points differ from those used in the descriptive portion of a bibliographic record; for the latter, see LCRI 1.0C.

## 24.1. GENERAL RULE.

**Ambiguous Entities**

Treat the ambiguous entities listed below as general corporate bodies and establish them under the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2, tagging them as X10.

Airplanes, Named  
Airports  
Almshouses  
Aquariums, Public  
Arboretums  
Artificial satellites  
Bars  
Biological stations  
Boards of trade (Chambers of commerce)  
Botanical gardens  
Cemeteries  
Chambers of commerce  
Concentration camps  
Concert halls  
Country clubs  
Crematories  
Dance halls  
Ecological stations  
Factories  
Funeral homes, mortuaries  
Halfway houses  
Herbariums  
Hotels  
Markets  
Morgues  
Motels  
Night clubs  
Nursing homes  
Old age homes  
Opera houses  
Orphanages  
Planetariums  
Plans (Programs)  
Poorhouses  
Port authorities  
Projects  
Railroads  
Research stations  
Restaurants

Sanitariums  
School districts  
Service stations  
Ships  
Shipyards  
Space vehicles  
Stores, Retail  
Studies (Research projects)  
Tribes (as legal entities only)  
Undertakers  
Zoological gardens

### **Special Letter/Symbol**

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a Greek letter or a letter or symbol used to indicate a trademark, a patent, copyright, etc., follow the guidelines in LCRI 1.0E.

### **Punctuation/Spacing**

These guidelines appear also in LCRI 1.0C.

1) *Quotation marks.* If the form of name selected as the heading includes quotation marks around an element or elements of the name, retain them (*cf.* example in rule 24.7B4). Use American-style double quotation marks in the heading, instead of other forms of quotation marks.

2) *Initials.* If the form of name selected as the heading consists of or contains initials, regularize the spacing and put one space after an initial that is followed by a word or other element that is not an initial and no space after an initial that is followed by another initial consisting of one letter.

*source:* F&H Denby  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a F & H Denby

*source:* U. S. D. A. Symposium ...  
*heading:* 111 2# \$a U.S.D.A. Symposium ...

*source:* B B C Symphony ...  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a BBC Symphony ...

3) *Abbreviations.* Precede or follow initials consisting of two or more letters with a space, e.g., "Gauley Bridge (W. Va.)," "Ph. D. Associates." If the form of name selected as the heading includes an abbreviation, retain in the heading the abbreviation as found.

*source:* Dirección de la Energía//Div. Estadística//Secc.Información  
*heading:* 110 1# \$a Buenos Aires (Argentina : Province).  
 \$b Dirección de la Energía. \$b Div.  
 Estadística. \$b Secc. Información

4) *Place name at end.* If the form of name selected as the heading includes a place name at the end and the place is enclosed within parentheses or is preceded by a comma-space, retain in the heading the punctuation as found.

110 2# \$a California Statue University, Northridge

5) *Numerical or alphabetical designation.* When the name of a body consists of both a numerical or alphabetical designation and words indicating the body's function, include both in the heading for the body. Separate the two parts with a dash (two hyphens).

*source:* Abteilung V - Vermessungswesen  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a [Parent body]. \$b Abteilung V--  
 Vermessungswesen

*source:* Social and Economic Sciences (Section K)  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a [Parent body]. \$b Social and Economic  
 Sciences--Section K

*source:* Sub-task Force I, Gas Dissolved in Water  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a [Parent body]. \$b Sub-task Force I--Gas  
 Dissolved in Water

6) *Dash or hyphen.* If the form of name selected as the heading includes a dash or a hyphen that sets off a data element (usually a place name), regularize the punctuation by using a dash (two hyphens) without spacing on either side.

*source:* University of Nebraska--Lincoln  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a University of Nebraska--Lincoln

*source:* Centro abruzzese di ricerche storiche - Teramo  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a Centro abruzzese di ricerche  
 storiche--Teramo

7) *Year in conference name.* If the form of name of a conference selected as the heading contains an abbreviated or full form of a year, regularize the spacing by insuring that one space precedes the year regardless of the configuration of the year (e.g., use of an apostrophe or other character as a substitute for a portion of the year; the full form of a year combined with another element without spacing).

*source:* CDS2000  
*heading:* 111 2# \$aCDS 2000 ...

<i>source:</i>	CP 2000
<i>heading:</i>	111 2# \$aCP 2000 ...
<i>source:</i>	CP98
<i>heading:</i>	111 2# CP 98 ...
<i>source:</i>	ECOOP'99 SCM-9 Symposium
<i>heading:</i>	111 2# \$aECOOP '99 SCM-9 Symposium...

8) *Series of words.* Add a comma to a series of words appearing in an English-language name except before an ampersand. *Exceptions:*

a) For British headings, follow the punctuation in the publication, which normally will not include a comma before the conjunction in the series of words, e.g.,

	110 1# \$a Great Britain. \$b Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
<i>not</i>	110 1# \$a Great Britain. \$b Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food

b) For Canadian headings, follow the punctuation provided by the National Library of Canada.

*Note:* Headings originally established before January 1981 that are in accord with current policy except for punctuating words in series were coded "AACR2" before September 1982. Continue to use the existing form of the established heading in post-August 1982 cataloging. (Headings other than those from the National Library of Canada or British or Irish headings coded after August 1982 will be in accord with AACR2 and current LC policy.)

### Canadian Headings

If the National Library of Canada (NLC) form differs from LC/AACR2 form for capitalization, diacritics, or punctuation, follow NLC.

If a corporate name in French includes the diphthong œ, which appears in the NLC form as separate letters, use the NLC form in the heading.

Although NLC practice is to establish *all* corporate names in both English and French, LC practice is to use English whenever possible. *Exception:* Generally establish Québec corporate names in French.

If the NLC French-language heading is used and that heading has a qualifying term in French, change the term to the English term used in the NLC English-language equivalent heading.



*NLC:* CHAU-TV (Station de télévision : Carleton, Québec)  
*NLC equivalent:* CHAU-TV (Television station : Carleton, Quebec)  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a CHAU-TV (Television station :  
 Carleton, Québec)

If an NLC corporate heading contains a geographic qualifier, use the LC-established form of the geographic name as the qualifier.

*NLC:* Douglas Hospital (Verdun, Quebec)  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a Douglas Hospital (Verdun, Québec)

## "AACR2 Compatible" Headings

1) *General.* All headings newly coded after August 1982 will be in accord with AACR2 and current policy and will be designated "AACR2" (with two exceptions). A heading already coded "AACR2 compatible" will continue to be used in its existing form in post-August 1982 cataloging. The two situations in which a newly coded heading will be coded "AACR2 compatible" are

a) The heading is for a body that is entered subordinately to another body whose heading has already been coded "AACR2 compatible."

b) The heading is for a uniform title entered under a name heading that has already been coded "AACR2 compatible."

Before September 1982, headings were coded "AACR2 compatible" if they had been established before 1981 and fell into one or more of the categories listed below. Also coded "AACR2 compatible" were headings established after 1980 for bodies that were entered subordinately to bodies whose headings had already been coded "AACR2 compatible" and headings for uniform titles entered under name headings that had already been coded "AACR2 compatible."

2) *Categories coded "AACR2 compatible."* The categories of headings that were coded "AACR2 compatible" were as follows:

a) *Quotation marks.* The existing heading lacked quotation marks even though the body's predominant usage showed quotation marks around one or more elements.

*compatible heading:* 110 2# \$a Istituto tecnico C.  
 Gemmellaro di Catani  
*(AACR2 form:* Istituto tecnico "C. Gemmellaro" di Catani)

b) *Acronyms.* The existing heading contained an acronym in lower-cased letters after an initial capital letter even though the body's predominant usage showed the acronym all in capital letters.

*compatible heading:* 110 2# \$a Amacom  
*(AACR2 form:* AMACOM (Organization))

*Note:* If the body was famous, the heading was re-established in its AACR2 form.

c) *Terms of incorporation*

(1) The existing heading contained a term of incorporation that did not agree with AACR2 capitalization.

*compatible heading:* 110 2# \$a Art Nouveau, inc.  
(AACR2 form: Art Nouveau, Inc.)

(2) The existing heading contained a term of incorporation that would not be retained under AACR2.

*compatible heading:* 110 2# \$a Press Association, ltd.  
(AACR2 form: Press Association)

*compatible heading:* 110 2# \$a Schweizerisches Ost-Institut,  
A.G.  
(AACR2 form: Schweizerisches Ost-Institut)

(3) The existing heading lacked a term of incorporation that would be included under AACR2.

*compatible heading:* 110 2# \$a Daumier Prints  
(AACR2 form: Daumier Prints Inc.)

d) *Hierarchy.* The existing heading for a Chinese, Japanese, or Korean corporate body contained more hierarchy than AACR2 would permit.

*compatible heading:* 110 1# \$a Japan. ‡b Hōmushō. \$b  
Keijikyoku  
(AACR2 form: Japan. Keijikyoku)

## Airports

Before August 1996, airports were established as geographic names under the provisions of chapter 23 AACR2, tagged X51. After July 1996, establish airports under the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2, tagged X10. If the name of the airport does not include the name of the place it serves, add the appropriate local place name qualifier. Do not make a reference through the local place in which the airport is located.

*LC practice:* Headings for airports existing in the name authority and bibliographic databases will be revised as a project by the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO), but revise existing headings needed in current cataloging as encountered.

110 2# \$a Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport

- 110 2# \$a Heathrow Airport (London, England)
- 110 2# \$a Shin Tōkyō Kokusai Kūkō
- 110 2# \$a Davis Airport (Luzerne County, Pa.)
- 110 2# \$a Davis Airport (Montgomery County, Md.)

## Cemeteries

Before August 1996 cemeteries were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X51. After July 1996 establish all cemeteries as name headings, tagged X10.

*LC practice:* Headings for cemeteries existing in the subject authority file will be converted to name headings as a project by CPSO. CPSO will also revise existing name authority and bibliographic records as a project, but revise existing headings needed in current cataloging as encountered.

Establish cemeteries according to the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2. Qualify the name of the cemetery with the name of the local geographic place in which it is located, i.e., city, county, etc., even if the cemetery is national, state, provincial, etc., in character. (Revise existing headings that do not reflect this policy when such headings are needed in current cataloging.) Do not make a reference through the place in which the cemetery is located.

- 110 2# \$a National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific  
(Honolulu, Hawaii)
- 110 2# \$a Cimetière de Champeaux (Montmorency, France)
- 110 2# \$a McMillan Cemetery (Marshall County, Okla.)
- 110 2# \$a Cmentarz Ewangelicko-Augsburski w Warszawie  
(Warsaw, Poland)
- 110 2# \$a Necrópolis Cristóbal Colón (Havana, Cuba)

## Concentration Camps

Before August 1996, concentration camps were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X51. After July 1996, establish all concentration camps as name headings, tagged X10.

Establish concentration camps according to the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2. Construct headings based upon information found on items issued by the body or information found in authoritative reference sources. Do not routinely construct the name of a concentration camp to reflect solely the local place name. If the form of the heading cannot be determined from reference sources, use the form as found in the item being cataloged. Qualify the heading for a concentration camp that consists solely of the name of a place with “(Concentration camp).” (Revise existing headings and associated bibliographic records that do not reflect this policy when such headings are needed in current cataloging. Do not retain the post-1980, pre-August 1996 heading as a reference, unless it is a valid AACR2 reference.) Do not make a reference through the local place in which the concentration camp is located.

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*LC practice:* Convert headings for concentration camps existing in the subject authority file to name headings as needed. In converting subject authority records to name authority records, copy the subject authority record into the name authority file. Add the control number of the subject authority record as a 010\$z; revise the form of heading and the tagging; evaluate existing references (revise or delete), add additional references as appropriate, delete any 550 fields<sup>1</sup>; retain any 670 field(s) as is (including "Work cat." preceding the citation), add a 670 field that justifies the heading chosen (item being cataloged or LC database citation); and change FFD 8 to value n, code FFD 12 as appropriate, and add the cataloger's code in FFD 25. Submit a proposal to delete the record from the subject authority file to the Subject Headings Editorial Team, Cataloging Policy and Support Office in accordance with procedures in *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* H193, section 11, and H193.5. (*NACO libraries:* Submit the proposal to Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division.)

```
110 2# $a Auschwitz (Concentration camp)
410 2# $a Konzentrationslager Auschwitz
410 2# $a KL Auschwitz
```

```
110 2# $a Konsentrasiekamp te Bethulie
410 2# $a Bethulie (Concentration camp)
```

```
110 2# $a Nēsos Gyáros
410 2# $a Gioura (Concentration camp)
```

### Plans, Programs, and Projects

Treat plans, programs, and projects as corporate bodies whether or not they have a staff. Do not consider that headings for entities with these words in their names need the addition of a qualifier that conveys the idea of a corporate body (cf. 24.4B).

### Printers

The purpose of this section is to provide guidance in the formulation of headings for printers for use in the cataloging of rare materials. In the context of rare materials, the word "printer" also means "publisher," "bookseller," "associated name," etc.

Establish names of printers in the form found in modern reference sources in the language of the country in which the printer is located when that varies from the chief source of information in the item being cataloged, according to the principle for form of pre-1801 names (LCRI 22.1B) and persons not known primarily as an author (AACR2 22.1B). If a corporate name is not clearly indicative of a corporate body, add the qualifier "Printer," "Bookseller," "Firm," etc., as appropriate (cf. LCRI 24.4B). Make *see* references from unused variant forms and *see also* references from the established forms of related persons or corporate bodies.

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<sup>1</sup>Note that the order of fields when copying a subject authority record differs from the traditional order of fields for name authority records. Do not reorder the fields.

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Establish a firm as a corporate body, in direct order.

*source:* Ex Officina Elzeviriana

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Officina Elzeviriana

*source:* Viduae & haeredum Ioannis Stelsii

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Stelsii

*Heirs, Assigns, Estate*

Establish phrases denoting the heirs or estate of a printer in direct order in the nominative case with a *see also* reference from the established form of the printer's name.

*source:* Gli heredi di Filippo de Giunta

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Heredi di Filippo de Giunta  
 410 2# \$a Haeredes Philippi Iuntae Florentini  
 410 2# \$a Junta (Firm : Florence, Italy)  
 410 2# \$a Giunti (Firm : Florence, Italy)  
 500 1# \$a Giunta, Filippo, \$d 1450-1517

*source:* Haeredes Christiani Egenolphi

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Chr. Egenolffs Erben  
 410 2# \$a Haeredes Christiani Egenolphi  
 410 2# \$a Christian Egenolffs Erben  
 410 2# \$a Egenolffs Erben  
 500 1# \$a Egenolff, Christian, \$d 1502-1555  
 670 ## \$a Benzing \$b (Chr. Egenolffs Erben)

*source:* Reprinted at Edinburgh : By the Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson  
 500 1# \$a Anderson, Andrew, \$d d. 1676  
 500 1# \$a Anderson, James, \$d fl. 1676-1694  
 500 1# \$a Anderson, Agnes, \$d d. 1716  
 670 ## \$a A dict. of the printers and booksellers in England, Scotland and Ireland from 1641 to 1667, 1908:\$bp. 5 (Andrew Anderson, d. 1676, was succeeded by his widow Agnes and his son James)  
 670 ## \$a A dict. of the printers and booksellers In England, Scotland and Ireland from 1668 to 1725, 1922:\$bp. 5-6 (Andrew Anderson's widow Agnes, conducted the business under the style Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson until her death in 1716)

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*source:* London : Printed by John Basket ... and by the Assigns of Henry Hills

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Assigns of Henry Hills  
500 1# \$a Hills, Henry, \$d d. 1713

*source:* De erven F. Bohn

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Erven F. Bohn  
500 1# \$a Bohn, F.

*source:* The Paul M. Fekula collection : a catalogue / published by the estate of Paul M. Fekula

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Estate of Paul M. Fekula  
500 1# \$a Fekula, Paul M.

*Officina, etc.*

*source:* Ex officina Oporiniana

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Officina Oporiniana  
500 1# \$a Oporinus, Joannes, \$d 1507-1568

*source:* Typographia Komarek in Via Cursus [Latin name]

*source:* Nella Stamperia del Komarek [Vernacular name]

*source:* Stamperia Komarek, a spese di G. Ughetti [Vernacular variant]

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Stamperia del Komarek  
410 2# \$a Typographia Komarek  
410 2# \$a Stamperia Komarek  
410 2# \$a Komarek (Firm : Rome, Italy)  
500 1# \$a Komarek, Francesco Bezzarrini  
500 1# \$a Komarek, Giovanni Jacopo

*source:* Ex Officina Plantiniana [Latin name]

*source:* Plantijnsche Drukkerij [Vernacular name]

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Plantijnsche Drukkerij  
410 2# \$a Officina Plantiniana  
500 1# \$a Plantin, Christophe, \$d ca. 1520-1589

*Partnerships, etc.*

1) If there is clear evidence that the partnership is a formally established, stable entity, establish the phrase as a corporate body with a qualifier as appropriate. Make *see also* references from the headings for the partners.

*source:* Books Printed for A. and J. Churchill at the Black Swan in Pater Noster Row [Vernacular name]

*source:* Impensis Awnsham & Johan. Churchill [Latin name]

*heading:* 110 2# \$a A. and J. Churchill (Booksellers :  
London, England)

410 2# \$a A. & J. Churchill (Booksellers :  
London, England)

410 2# \$a Awnsham and John Churchill (Booksellers  
: London, England)

410 2# \$a Awnsham & Johan. Churchill (Booksellers  
: London, England)

500 1# \$a Churchill, Awnsham, \$d d. 1728

500 1# \$a Churchill, John

*source:* In aedibus viduae & haeredum Ioannis Stelsii

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Stelsii

410 2# \$a Vidua et Haeredes Joannis Stelsii

410 2# \$a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Steelsii

410 2# \$a Veuve et Héritiers de Jean Steelsius

500 0# \$a Veuve de Jean Steelsius

500 1# \$a Steelsius, Jean, \$d 1533-1575

*source:* Printed for Don Allen by Grabhorn-Hoyem

*source:* R. Grabhorn & A. Hoyem

*source:* San Francisco tel. dir. (Grabhorn-Hoyem, prntrs & graphic  
desgnrs)

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Grabhorn-Hoyem (Firm)

500 1# \$a Grabhorn, Robert

500 1# \$a Hoyem, Andrew

2) In the absence of clear evidence that the relationship is a formal or legal partnership, do not establish as a corporate body. Rather, establish the names of the various persons, and any related corporate body, separately. On a specific bibliographic record, make added entries as indicated in the imprint and colophon of the item being cataloged.

*source:* Printed by Robert and Edwin Grabhorn, 1928

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Grabhon, Robert

510 2# \$a Grabhorn Press

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Grabhorn, Edwin E.

510 2# \$a Grabhorn Press

*source:* Printed at the Grabhorn Press for the Book Club of California,  
1940

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Grabhorn Press

500 1# \$a Grabhorn, Edwin E.

500 1# \$a Grabhorn, Robert

*source:* Per Andream de Torresanis de Asula 1496

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Torresanus, Andreas, \$c de Asula, \$d  
1451-1529  
400 1# \$a Asulanus, Andreas, \$d 1451-1529  
400 1# \$a Torresani, Andrea, \$c de Asula, \$d  
1451-1529  
400 0# \$a Andrea, \$c socerus, \$d 1451-1529  
400 0# \$a Andrea, \$c d'Asola, \$d 1451-1529  
400 1# \$a Torrigiani, Andrea dei, \$c de Asula,  
\$d 1451-1529  
510 2# \$a Aedes Aldi et Andreae Soceri

*source:* In aedibus Aldi et Andreae Soceri 1515

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Aedes Aldi et Andreae Soceri  
500 1# \$a Manuzio, Aldo, \$d 1449 or 50-1515  
500 1# \$a Torresanus, Andreas, \$c de Asula, \$d  
1451-1529

*source:* Ex Officina Plantiniana, apud Franciscum Raphelengium

*heading:* 110 2# \$a Plantijnsche Drukkerij

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Raphelengius, Franciscus, \$d 1539-1597



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25.5B CONFLICT RESOLUTION.

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The first part of this LCRI addresses conflict resolution for serials (including numbered and unnumbered monographic series). This part of the LCRI represents *LC/PCC practice*.

Also, see the sections “Monographs” and “Integrating Resources” below for guidelines about the use of qualifiers for single-volume monographs, multipart items, and integrating resources.

*Note:* Indicators are not given in the examples when the heading could be used in either an authority or a bibliographic record because the indicators in authority and bibliographic records are not the same for the 130 field.

### General

1) *The "catalog" when testing for conflict.* When searching the catalog to determine if a uniform title is needed for a serial/series or multipart item, define the "catalog" as the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done. In addition, catalogers (including LC overseas offices' catalogers and PCC participants) may take into account *any* serial/series or multipart item with the same title of which they know, whether or not it is in the catalog.

2) *Eligible title fields for conflict*

a) Take into account the title proper of a serial/series/multipart item; such a title proper can be found in the 245, 247, 4XX, 730, 760-787, 8XX fields of bibliographic records and the 1XX field of series authority records (SARs).

b) Do not take into account variant forms of title represented by added entries (246, 740 fields) in bibliographic records or by cross references (4XX fields) in name and series authority records. (*Note:* according to LCRI 26.5A, a qualifier is added to a cross reference in the authority record to break the conflict with a title proper in the same or another record.)

3) Resolve the conflict by using a uniform title heading or name heading/uniform title in the bibliographic or series authority record being created. Do not also add a uniform title heading or

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a name heading/uniform title to the existing record.

### *Exceptions*

a) See the paragraph for physical medium under "Choice of qualifying term" in "Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) ..." entered under title and under name heading.

b) See 5) in the "Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Entered Under Title" section below for adding "(Unnumbered)" as qualifier.

c) See 1)b), 1)c), 4), and 5) in the "Monographs" section below.

d) See 2) in the "Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name" section below.

4) Use the uniform title heading or name heading/uniform title whenever the serial/series or multipart item is referred to in other access points (added or subject entries, subseries headings, etc.) and in linking notes.

5) Do not predict a conflict.

6) *Republications*. When a serial/series/multipart item is republished or reproduced (as a text, as a microform, as large print, as a braille edition, as a digitized reproduction, etc.), do not use a uniform title to distinguish one of these republications from the original. If the original itself has a uniform title, use the same uniform title for the republication.

### **Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Series Entered Under Title**

1) *General*. When creating a bibliographic record for a serial, a series authority record for a serial/series, or a name authority record for a serial, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier to distinguish the serial/series from another with the same title proper in a bibliographic record, in the heading of any series authority record (for series, multipart item, phrase, or serial), or in the heading of any name authority record. Also construct a uniform title when a serial becomes an integrating resource (or vice versa) but doesn't change its title proper.

#### *2) Choice of qualifying term*

a) *Title proper is a "generic" title (i.e., it consists solely of an indication of type of publication and/or periodicity, exclusive of articles, prepositions, and conjunctions)*. Use as the qualifier the heading for the body issuing or publishing the serial/series. If more than one corporate body is associated with the work, choose the body responsible for issuing the serial/series, rather than the one only publishing it. If multiple bodies are performing the same function, generally choose the one named first.

130 \$a Bulletin (American Dairy Products Institute)  
130 \$a Bulletin (British Columbia. Dept. of Mines and  
Petroleum Resources)  
130 \$a Bulletin (Université libre de Bruxelles. Service  
de physique des particules élémentaires)  
  
130 \$a Occasional paper (Australia. Bureau of Industry  
Economics)  
130 \$a Occasional paper (King's College (University of  
London). Dept. of Geography)  
130 \$a Occasional paper (Spark M. Matsunaga Institute for  
Peace)

b) *Other situations.* Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier for the serial/series being cataloged. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not prescriptive and is not in priority order. If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one serial/series from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

- corporate body
- date of publication<sup>1</sup>
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication<sup>2</sup>

130 0# \$a Social sciences index (CD-ROM)  
245 10 \$a Social sciences index \$h [electronic resource]

130 0# \$a Peterson's financial aid service (IBM version)  
245 10 \$a Peterson's financial aid service \$h [electronic  
resource]

130 0# \$a Peterson's financial aid service (Macintosh  
version)  
245 10 \$a Peterson's financial aid service \$h [electronic  
resource]

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<sup>1</sup>Choose the date of publication (not date from chronological designation) of the first issue published or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference.

<sup>2</sup>If the serial/series is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc., area for the first issue published, the earliest issue for which a place is known, or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest issue was published.

---

Generally avoid use of the terms “print” and “text” as qualifiers because they are vague and there is not a consensus as to their appropriate use. When breaking the conflict between separate headings for the same title published in multiple physical media, add a qualifier to the heading for the physical medium that isn’t printed text on paper (even if that means assigning a qualifier to a heading in an existing record).

130 \$a Genetic research update

130 \$a Genetic research update (CD-ROM)

### 3) *Form of qualifying term*

a) *Corporate body*. Use the AACR2 form of the name exactly as given on the name authority record for the corporate body.

130 \$a Special report (Northern Illinois University.  
Center for Southeast Asian Studies)

130 \$a Occasional publication (Popular Archaeology  
(Firm))

b) *Place of publication*. Use the AACR2 form from the name authority record for the place minus any cataloger's addition (cf. AACR2 24.4C1); record the name of the larger place preceded by a comma (cf. AACR2 23.4A1).

130 \$a African primary texts (Madison, Wis.)  
130 \$a Rural development studies (Uppsala, Sweden)  
130 \$a New age journal (Brighton, Boston, Mass.)

c) *Multiple qualifiers*. If more than one qualifier is needed, separate the qualifiers with a space-colon-space within one set of parentheses. Exception: if one of the qualifiers is “(Series),” give that qualifier first and enclose each qualifier in its own set of parentheses.

130 \$a Bulletin (Canadian Association of University  
Teachers : 1973)  
130 \$a Washington gazette (Washington, D.C. : Daily)  
130 \$a WP (Series) (United States. Bureau of the Census)

### 4) *Change in qualifier*

#### a) *Body used as qualifier*

i) If the name of the body changes or the body is no longer involved with the serial/series, create a new record for the serial/series.

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130 \$a Monograph series (American Bar Association.  
Special Committee on Alternative Means of Dispute  
Resolution)

130 \$a Monograph series (American Bar Association.  
Special Committee on Dispute Resolution)

ii) If the name of the body changes but one name authority record is used for both forms of name or if the heading on the one name authority record is revised, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Change the form of name in the qualifier, as necessary, to match the heading in the name authority record.

130 \$a \_\_\_\_\_ (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury  
(Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.))  
*would be changed to*

130 \$a \_\_\_\_\_ (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury  
(Minsk, Belarus))

### b) *Place used as qualifier.*

i) If the serial/series "moves" to another city, do not create a new record. On a series authority record, add a reference from title proper with the new place as qualifier. In a serial bibliographic record, add information about the change in place of publication.

130 \$a \_\_\_\_\_ (Chicago, Ill.)  
430 \$a \_\_\_\_\_ (Boston, Mass.)

ii) If the name of the place changes and a separate name authority record is created for that name, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Do not change the qualifier. In a series authority record, give a reference using the later form as the qualifier.

130 \$a \_\_\_\_\_ (Leningrad, R.S.F.S.R.)  
430 \$a \_\_\_\_\_ (Saint Petersburg, Russia)  
*(two name authority records exist)*

iii) if the name for the place changes but one name authority record is used for both forms of name or if the heading on the one name authority record is revised, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Change the form of name in the qualifier, as necessary, to match the heading in the name authority record.

130 \$a \_\_\_\_\_ (Kinshasa, Zaire)  
*would be changed to:*  
130 \$a \_\_\_\_\_ (Kinshasa, Congo)

c) *Other qualifiers.* If the information used as qualifier changes in form or fact, do not create a new record. In a series authority record, add a reference from the title proper and the changed qualifier if it would help in identification. In a serial bibliographic record, add information

if appropriate.

130 \$a \_\_\_\_\_ (Middle Atlantic ed.)  
(current items labelled as "Mid-Atlantic edition")

5) *Unnumbered/numbered titles from the same body.* If one body issues both an unnumbered series and a numbered series/serial with the same title, add the qualifier "(Unnumbered)" to the title for the unnumbered series in all cases of such a conflict. (For example, if the new title is numbered and the existing title is unnumbered, change the existing unnumbered series to add "(Unnumbered)" to the title.) Do not apply this technique when some issues of a series lack numbering.

6) *Serial section title or subseries title with initial article.* If the title of a section of a serial or the title of a subseries begins with an initial article, create a uniform title to delete that initial article. Delete the initial article even if the section or subseries title is preceded by a numeric or alphabetic designation. In the series statement in an analytic record or in the title proper and statement of responsibility area of a serial record, give the title as found.

*title proper:* American men and women of science. The medical sciences

*serial record:*

130 \$a American men and women of science. \$p  
Medical sciences.

245 \$a American men and women of science. \$p  
The medical sciences.

*title proper:* Progress in nuclear energy. Series VIII, The economics of nuclear power

*analytic record:*

490 1 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. Series  
VIII, The economics of nuclear  
power

830 0 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. \$n,  
Series VIII, \$p Economics of  
nuclear power

*series authority record:*

130 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. \$n Series  
VIII, \$p Economics of nuclear power

7) *Numbering grammatically integrated with title proper.* If the title proper with grammatically-integrated numbering is not in the nominative case, create a uniform title to change the title to the nominative case. In the series statement in an analytic record, give the title as found (i.e., including the grammatically-integrated numbering). In the title proper and statement of

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responsibility area in a serial record, apply rule 12.1B7.

*title proper:* 31. tom Biblioteki SIB

*analytic record:*

490 1# \$a 31. tom Biblioteki SIB  
830 #0 \$a Biblioteka SIB ; \$v 31. tom.

*series authority record:*

130 #0 \$a Biblioteka SIB  
430 #0 \$a Biblioteki SIB

*serial record:*

130 0# \$a Biblioteka SIB  
245 10 \$a Biblioteki SIB

*title proper:* Monumenta. Epistolarum tomus 1

*analytic record:*

490 1# \$a Monumenta. Epistolarum tomus 1  
830 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolae ; \$v tomus  
1.

*series authority record:*

130 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolae  
430 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolarum

*serial record:*

130 0# \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolae  
245 10 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolarum ...

8) *Serial common title or main series title not issued alone or lacking numbering.* Do not test such a serial common title or main series title for conflict by itself. Test the entire title proper (the serial common title and its section title or the unnumbered main series and its subseries) for conflict. If the entire title proper conflicts with another title proper, add a qualifier at the end of the title proper.

*title proper:* Bulletin. Series W  
search in catalog for entire title = no conflict  
130 \$a Bulletin. \$n Series W

*title proper:* Bulletin. Series A  
search in catalog for entire title = a conflict with another "Bulletin.  
Series A"  
130 \$a Bulletin. \$n Series A ([qualifier])

9) *Serial common title or main series title has been issued alone or has numbering.* First,



test the serial common title or the main series title by itself for conflict and add a qualifier if needed at the end of that title. Then, test that title (plus qualifier if needed) and the section or subseries title together for conflict; add a qualifier if needed at the end of the section or subseries title.

*title proper of numbered main series & subseries:* University papers. History series  
search in catalog for main series title = a conflict with another "University papers"

130 \$a University papers ([qualifier])

search in catalog for main series title plus qualifier and subseries title = no conflict

130 \$a University papers ([qualifier]). \$p History series

10) *Supplement title entered subordinately to main title.* If the main title is already in the catalog, use its heading (may or may not have a qualifier) in the heading for the supplement. If the main title is not in the catalog, establish its AACR2 form (cf. LCRI 26.5B). Then, test the main title (plus qualifier if needed) and the supplement title together for conflict; add a qualifier if needed at the end of the supplement title.

*title proper of main title with supplement:* Statistical bulletin. Supplement  
search in catalog for main title = a conflict with another "Statistical bulletin"

130 \$a Statistical bulletin ([qualifier])

search in catalog for main title plus qualifier and supplement title = no conflict

130 \$a Statistical bulletin ([qualifier]). \$p Supplement

### **Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Entered Under Name Heading**

1) *General.* When creating a bibliographic record for a serial, a series authority record for a serial/series, or a name authority record for a serial, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier to distinguish the serial/series from another with the same title proper entered under the same name heading in a bibliographic record, in the heading of any series authority record (for series, multipart item, phrase, serial), or in the heading of any name authority record. Also construct a uniform title when a serial becomes an integrating resource (or vice versa) but doesn't change its title proper.

2) *Choice of qualifying term.* Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier for the serial/series being cataloged. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not in priority order. If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one serial/series from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

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- date of publication<sup>3</sup>
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement

```
110 2# $a World Food Programme.  
240 10 $a Annual report (1993)  
245 10 $a Annual report
```

Generally avoid use of the terms “print” and “text” as qualifiers because they are vague and there is not a consensus as to their appropriate use. When breaking the conflict between separate headings for the same title published in multiple physical media, add a qualifier to the heading for the physical medium that isn’t printed text on paper (even if that means assigning a qualifier to a heading in an existing record).

### Monographs<sup>4</sup>

*LC practice:*

#### 1) *Single-part monograph or not-analyzed multipart item*

a) *Conflict in the database.* If the main entry is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, do not assign a uniform title to either work simply to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work.

```
245 00 $a France / $c préface de Pierre Mendès-France.  
260 ## $a Genève ; $a New York :$b Nagel, $c 1955.
```

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<sup>3</sup>Choose the date of publication (not date from chronological designation) of the first issue published or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference.

<sup>4</sup>Past practice for monographic electronic resources:

Prior to June 1990, a qualifier was added to the title of monographic electronic resources whenever the heading was needed in a secondary entry, without regard to conflict. Generally continue to use such headings in main, subject, and added entries on records for items cataloged after May 1990 (name authority records created in accord with these policies are routinely retained although they would not necessarily be needed under current policies).

Prior to December 2002, the qualifier used on monographic electronic resources was the general material designation "(Computer file)," sometimes in combination with the name of the producer of the resource. Headings that exist with this qualifier should not be changed to reflect current policy unless the heading needs to be changed for another reason.

245 00 \$a France.  
 260 ## \$a Paris : \$b Librairie Larousse, \$c 1967.

245 00 \$a France.  
 260 ## \$a Paris : \$b Documentation française, \$c 1972.

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* If the main entry is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, construct a uniform title consisting of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

i) Determine the qualifier according to the guidelines below in 2)a) for title proper main entry or 3)a) for name heading main entry.

ii) Change existing records in which the work appears as an access point (main entry, added entry, subject heading).

245 00 \$a Gazetteer of Argentina : \$b names approved by  
 the United States Board on Geographic Names.  
 250 ## \$a 3rd ed.  
 260 ## \$a Washington : \$b Defense Mapping Agency,  
 \$c 1992.  
 500 ## \$a Rev. ed. of: Argentina. 1968.  
 730 0# \$a Argentina (United States. Office of Geography)

*revised bibliographic record for the 1968 work cited in 500 field above*

130 0# \$a Argentina (United States. Office of Geography)  
 245 10 \$a Argentina : \$b official standard names approved  
 by the United States Board on Geographic Names.  
 260 ## \$a Washington : \$b Office of Geography, Dept. of  
 the Interior, \$c 1968.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* If the main entry of the original is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, construct a uniform title for the original consisting of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

i) Determine the qualifier for the original according to the guidelines below in 2)a) for title proper main entry or 3)a) for name heading main entry.

ii) Change existing records in which the original work appears as an access point (main entry, added entry, subject heading).

*translation of the 1955 work above*

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130 0# \$a France (Geneva, Switzerland). \$l English.  
245 10 \$a France / \$c preface by Pierre Mendès-France ;  
translated by William H. Parker.  
260 ## \$a Geneva ; \$a New York : \$b Nagel, \$c 1956.

*revised bibliographic record for the 1955 work above*

130 0# \$a France (Geneva, Switzerland)  
245 10 \$a France / \$c préface de Pierre Mendès-France.  
260 ## \$a Genève ; \$a New York : \$b Nagel, \$c 1955.

### 2) Analyzed multipart item entered under a title proper

a) *Conflict in the database.* If the title proper of the multipart item is the same as the title proper of another work represented by a bibliographic record or a name/series authority record, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

(i) Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is *not* prescriptive and is *not* in priority order.

- corporate body
- date of publication<sup>5</sup>
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication<sup>6</sup>

130 \$a Continents of the world (Chicago, Ill.)

(ii) If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one work from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* Use the heading in the series authority record for that multipart item.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* Use the heading in the series authority record for the original multipart item. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf.

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<sup>5</sup>Choose the date of publication of the first part published or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference.

<sup>6</sup>If the multipart item is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc. area for the first part published, the earliest part for which a place is known, or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest part was published.

AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

3) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a name heading*

a) *Conflict in the database.* If that name heading/title proper of the multipart item is the same as the name heading/title proper of another work represented by a bibliographic record or a name/series authority record, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

(i) Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not in priority order.

- date of publication<sup>7</sup>
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication<sup>8</sup>

100 1# \$a Elias, Norbert. \$t Über den Prozess der  
Zivilisation. \$l English (Oxford, England)

(ii) If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one work from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* Use the heading in the series authority record for that multipart item.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* Use the heading in the series authority record for the original multipart item. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

4) *Collective uniform title headings “Works” and “Selections”:* NAR and SAR for different multipart items.

*LC/PCC practice:* To break the conflict between the headings, add a brief form of the

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<sup>7</sup>Choose the date of publication of the first part published or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference.

<sup>8</sup>If the multipart item is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc. area for the first part published, the earliest part for which a place is known, or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest part was published.

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publisher's name in subfield \$s of the series authority record (even if that means revising a heading in an existing record).

5) Generally avoid use of the terms "print" and "text" as qualifiers because they are vague and there is not a consensus as to their appropriate use. When breaking the conflict between separate headings for the same title published in multiple physical media, add a qualifier to the heading for the physical medium that isn't printed text on paper (even if that means assigning a qualifier to a heading in an existing record).

### Integrating Resources

*LC/PCC practice:* Apply the guidelines given above under "Monographs" also to integrating resources. Also construct a uniform title when a serial becomes an integrating resource (or vice versa) but doesn't change its title proper.

### Series-Like Phrases

1) *Entry under title.* Construct a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier for any phrase entered under title if the phrase is identical to the title proper of a serial/series found in the catalog in a bibliographic record or the title proper in the heading of a series authority record for a series, multipart item, or serial. Follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

130 \$a Interim reports (Australian National Antarctic  
Research Expeditions)

2) *Entry under name heading.* Construct a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier for any phrase entered under a name heading if the phrase is identical to a title proper of a serial/series entered under the same name heading in the catalog in a bibliographic record or in the heading of a series authority record for a series, multipart item, or serial. Follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

3) *Conflict with another phrase heading.* Do not create a separate series authority record for the second series-like phrase, constructing a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier. Instead, modify the existing series authority record to make it an undifferentiated phrase record.

130 \$a Yolla Bolly Press book  
130 \$a Quarto book

### Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name

1) If the title or phrase is identical to a personal or corporate (including geographic) name, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper or phrase plus the parenthetical qualifier "(Series)." That name may be found on the item being cataloged or in a heading or reference in a name authority record related or not related to the item being cataloged. Apply this technique also

to subseries titles entered subordinately.

```

130 $a Centre de recherches d'histoire ancienne (Series)
130 $a Oxford Historical Society (Series)
130 $a HAZ (Series)
130 $a Facultat de Dret de l'Estudi General de Lleida
      (Series)
130 $a Marco Polo (Series)
130 $a United States (Series)
130 $a DOD (Series)
130 $a Metropolitan Books (Series)
130 $a Posebna izdanja (Crnogorska akademija nauka i
      umjetnosti). $p Odjeljenje društvenih nauka
      (Series)

```

2) If an existing title or phrase heading later conflicts with a name, add the qualifier "(Series)" to the series authority record heading.

### Radio and Television Programs

*LC practice.* Add the qualifier "(Radio program)" or "(Television program)" to the title of a radio or television program whenever the program is needed in a secondary entry and the title is the same as a Library of Congress subject heading or the title has been used as the title of another work. (It does not matter if the other work is entered under title or under a name heading.) This same uniform title for the radio or television program must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the radio or television program has been used as a main or added entry must be adjusted.)

### U.S. Census Publications

For U.S. Bureau of the Census publications that contain the census or parts of it, use a uniform title consisting of the name of the census, qualified by the year of the census. Add to this basic uniform title parts of the census as subdivisions.

```

title proper: 1972 census of construction industries
uniform title: 130 $a Census of construction industries
                  (1972)

```

```

title proper: Numerical list of manufactured products: 1972
                  census of manufactures
uniform title: 130 $a Census of manufactures (1972). $p
                  Numerical list of manufactured
                  products

```

```

title proper: Census of housing, 1960
uniform title: 130 $a Census of housing (1960)

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### Comics

If a comic strip, single panel cartoon, etc., is entered under its title, establish a uniform title for the work that consists of its title, followed by an appropriate parenthetical qualifier (e.g., "Batman (Comic strip)").

### Motion Pictures

*LC practice.* If a motion picture is entered under a title proper that is the same as the title proper of another motion picture (or other work), do not assign a uniform title to either to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work. However, if a motion picture is needed in a secondary entry and the title of the motion picture is the same as a Library of Congress subject heading or the title is the same as the title of another work, add the qualifier "(Motion picture)" to the title of the motion picture. This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the motion picture is used as a main or secondary entry must be adjusted.)

#### *New work*

100 1# \$a Copland, Aaron, \$d 1900-  
245 14 \$a The red pony ...  
(*Music for the motion picture of the same title*)

#### *Existing works*

100 1# \$a Steinbeck, John, \$d 1902-1968  
245 14 \$a The red pony ...  
(*A book*)  
245 04\$a The red pony \$h [motion picture] ...

#### *Added entry on the new work*

730 0# \$a Red pony (Motion picture)

#### *Revised record for the motion picture*

130 0# \$a Red pony (Motion picture)  
245 14 \$a The red pony \$h [motion picture] ...

### Choreographic Works

#### 1) *Background*

In catalogs dealing with dance material, there is a need both to collocate different versions of the same basic work under the same title and to differentiate between the different versions of the work in a meaningful way. A choreographic dance work, i.e., a dance created by a specific person, will



often have a title that is the same as or similar to a musical or literary work that accompanies or is related to it. In addition, many dance works, though known by the same title, have been revised or adapted by different choreographers. The Dance Heritage Coalition, a group of several institutions, including the Library of Congress, has received funding for a project to prepare a catalog of primary research resources in dance history, including manuscript and archival materials, audio and videotape, printed texts and music, and visual collections. The coalition will add authority records to the national authority file for these materials, including newly created authority records and retrospective records from the files of the Dance Collection of the New York Public Library.

AACR2 does not include specific rules for the creation of uniform titles for choreographic works, and in the past LC has treated headings for individual choreographic dance works as subject headings, rather than name headings. However, because they do represent individual creative works and to meet the needs of the dance cataloging community, these headings should now be treated as name headings, and uniform titles for them will be constructed according to the guidelines below recommended by the Dance Heritage Coalition.

## 2) *Uniform titles for choreographic works*

a) *Qualifiers*. When the title of a choreographic dance work is needed as a subject or added entry, construct a uniform title consisting of the title of the work followed by the qualifier "(Choreographic work)." In addition, when the item represents a particular choreographer's version of the work, include the surname of the choreographer as part of the qualifier. Use the form of the surname found in the 100 field of the authority record for the choreographer.

130 \$a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work)  
*(for a book of photographs from various productions of  
 choreographic works based on Shakespeare's play)*

130 \$a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work : Smuin)  
*(for a series of photographs taken during a dress rehearsal of  
 the first production of Michael Smuin's choreographic  
 adaptation of Shakespeare's play)*

If two or more choreographers share responsibility for the work, give their names in alphabetical order, unless one person is clearly principally responsible for the choreography, in which case that name should be listed first. Connect the names with the word "and."

130 \$a Return of the native (Choreographic work : Jones  
 and Zane)

130 \$a Giselle (Choreographic work : Coralli and Perrot)

As appropriate, also include the following additions to the qualifier:

i) Choreographer's surname, after the original choreographer's surname.

If the choreographic work is derived from another choreographic work, follow the name of the

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choreographer with a comma, the word "after," and the surname of the original choreographer.

130 \$a How long brethren (Choreographic work : Tamiris)  
130 \$a How long brethren (Choreographic work : McIntyre,  
after Tamiris)  
(for a notation score for a reconstruction of Helen Tamiris's  
original work)

### ii) Date of a reconstruction

*Optionally*, if the material being cataloged relates to a reconstruction of a choreographic work that was originally staged at an earlier date, include in the qualifier the date of the reconstruction.

130 \$a Afternoon of a faun (Choreographic work :  
Nijinsky)  
130 \$a Afternoon of a faun (Choreographic work :  
Markova, after Nijinsky : 1935)

### b) *Language of the title*

Use as the uniform title the title in the original language unless the work has become generally known in another language through extensive adaptation, e.g., when the choreographic work has been restaged in a number of different countries. In such cases, use the title found in the following reference work, making references from the title in other languages:

New York Public Library. *Dictionary Catalog of the Dance Collection*. Boston : G.K. Hall, 1974. 10 v. Annual supplement, *Bibliographic Guide to Dance*, 1975-

If the title is not found in the above source, consult the sources below, which are listed in order of precedence.

Beaumont, C.W. *Complete Book of Ballets*  
Chujoy, A., and Manchester, P.W. *The Dance Encyclopedia*. Rev. ed.  
*Enciclopedia dello spettacolo*  
*The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*  
Koegler, H. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Ballet*. 2nd ed.  
McDonagh, D. *The Complete Guide to Modern Dance*

130 \$a Cinderella (Choreographic work)  
430 \$a Cendrillon (Choreographic work)  
430 \$a Cenerentola (Choreographic work)  
  
130 \$a Sylphide (Choreographic work)  
430 \$a Sylph of the Highlands (Choreographic work)

## Named Individual Works of Art

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Add in parentheses an appropriate designation or designations (e.g., date, medium, size, owner, *catalogue raisonné* number, alternative title, location, state, color, owner's accession number) to distinguish between identical uniform titles for works entered under the same heading.<sup>9</sup>

100 1# \$a Eyck, Jan van, \$d 1390-1440. \$t Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Galleria sabauda (Turin, Italy))

100 1# \$a Eyck, Jan van, \$d 1390-1440. \$t Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Philadelphia Museum of Art)

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Barnes Foundation)

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Courtauld Institute Galleries)

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, N.Y.))

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Musée d'Orsay)

100 1# \$a Pollock, Jackson, \$d 1912-1956. \$t Untitled (1936)

100 1# \$a Pollock, Jackson, \$d 1912-1956. \$t Untitled (1937)

*(Title of both works is Untitled)*

100 1# \$a Picasso, Pablo, \$d 1881-1973. \$t Frugal repast (1904, 1913 printing : etching)

100 1# \$a Picasso, Pablo, \$d 1881-1973. \$t Frugal repast (1904, 1913 printing : etching : 2nd state)

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<sup>9</sup>While date or owner (usually a museum) will often be the best qualifier, “appropriate” will depend upon the particular work of art, e.g., for a print, the state may be the best qualifier.